Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2010/06/21 : CIA-RDP80T00246A040000310001-2 S-E-C-R-E-T CLASSIFICATION 25X1 CENTRAL INTELL COLNET TOTALE INFORMATION REPORT CD NO. COUNTRY East Germany/USSR DATE DISTR. 4 February 1958 SUBJECT Atomic Power Reactor Project at Lake Stechlin NO. OF PAGES PLACE NO. OF ENCLS. **ACQUIRED** DATE OF 25X1 SUPPLEMENT TO INFO. REPORT NO. 25X1 1. Between 9 and 16 July 1957, a conference was held at the Amt fuer Kerntechnik und Kernforschung (Office for Nuclear Technology and Nuclear Research) on Schneller Strasse, Berlin-Oberschoenewsi on the preliminary project for the power reactor to be set up on Lake Stechlin. The preliminary project was completed partly in Moscow and partly in Leningrad. Rowalek (finu), a technical exp attached to "Energie - Projektierung" (planning agency for power plants) (EP) in Berlin, an excellent expert with wide experience in the field of power plant construction, emphatically warned against this project. He stated that the project had grave shortcomings and suffered particularly from the fact that the Soviets did not know the use of cooling towers. This system would only spoil the beautiful German lakes. According to the Soviet designs, the so-called continuous circulation is to be applied for the planned power reactor. This means that the cooling water used flows through the machinery into Lake Stechlin and is directed from there through ditches to Lake Nehmitz, from were it is picked up again for use at the installation. Lake Walnitz, which has a maximum depth of only 6 meters, will probabl be filled up. Totalek also stated that the location of the atomic power station is unsuitable, because it will be difficult to recruit experts for a power station located at such a remote place like Rheinsberg. According to him, Fuerstenberg would have been a much better place. 2. The attendants of the conference were made up of two different groups: The first group consisted of civil engineers headed by Ing. Grune of the Office of Atomic Research. Grune has been designated to supervise construction work for the project. This group included: 25X1 a. The group of EfI experts who had gone to Moscow, namely Oschuetz (fmu), an architect, Kiss (fmu) and Stobat (fmu), experts in the field of statics and designs 25X1 CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T NSRB DISTRIBUTION 25X1 ARMY AIR

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b. Technical	manager of	Eff, Frost (fnu),			
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d. Stromberg (fnu), an architect, of EfI					
e. Seiffert, construct	an architections) Brande	et of the Firm of enburg.	Industrie Tiefbe	u (und ergro ur	nd
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SUBJECT

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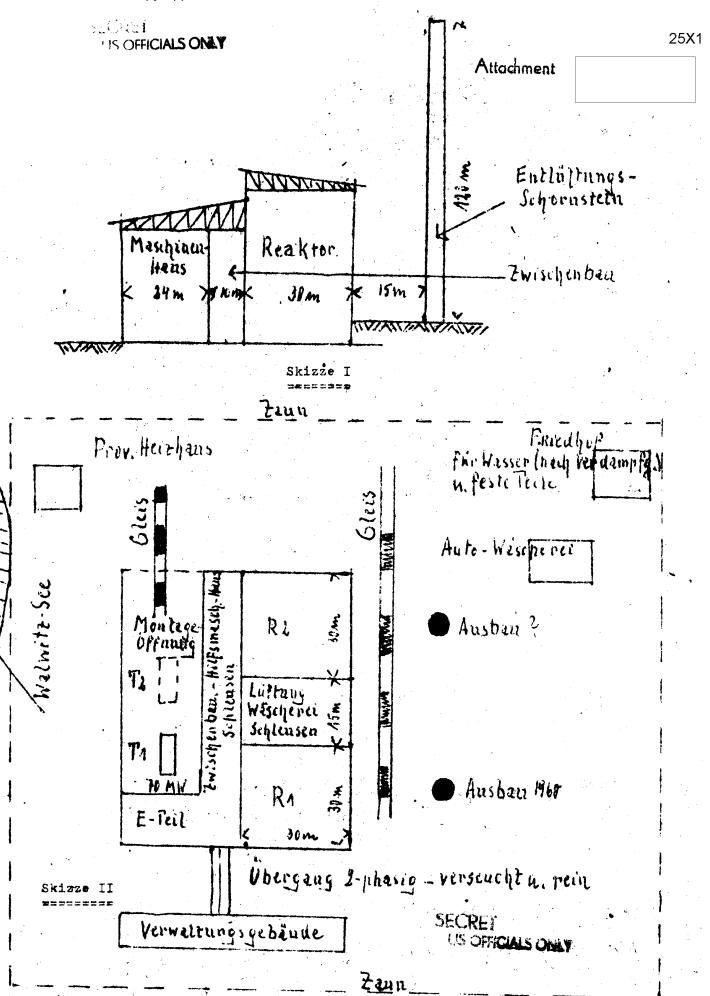
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- b. Technical manager of Eff, Frost (Snu),
- c. Mueller (fmu), an expert in the field of designs analysis, of Eff
- d. Stromberg (fmu), an architect, of EfI
- e. Seiffert, an architect of the Firm of Industria Tiefbau (underground constructions) Brandenburg.

The second group of conferees consisted of technologists whose chief was unknown.

3. The conferes were in general agreement that the designs for the power reactor were unsuited and left open too many problems such as the question of expansion joints in the reactor building. The technologists and civil engineers assumbled regretted that Eff had not delegated its best experts to Moscow because they would have been better able to represent the German point of view,

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